






of Chicago, whose  
other woman in high  
r health to the use of  
**Vegetable Compound.**  
suffered for several years with general  
caused by womb trouble. My appe-  
wake for hours, and could not sleep  
morning than when I retired. After  
I decided to try the merits of Lydia  
und, and I am so glad I did. No one  
I took three bottles faithfully, and  
ealth, it drove all disease and poison  
as spury and active as a young girl  
tainly all they are claimed to be." —  
to St. Chicago, Ill.

**Try Tasks Produce Displacements.**  
woman's daily life frequently produce  
the stairs, lifting during menstruation  
ring machine, or attending to the most  
ment, and a train of serious evils is started.  
le should be the signal for quick action.  
le through neglect or a mistaken idea  
le leaving it alone.  
regained health by the use of Lydia E.  
l.

ears which you do not understand  
n, Mass., for her advice, and a few  
y you the right thing to do. This  
y mean life or happiness or both.

**Stowell, 177 Wellington**  
**ington, Ont., writes:**  
s. PINKHAM:—You are indeed a  
omen, and if they all knew what  
for them, there would be no need  
for miserable lives in agony.  
d for years with bearing-down pains,  
nervousness, and excruciating head-  
w bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's  
stable Compound made life look  
and promising to me. I am light and  
y, and I do not know what sickness  
I now enjoy the best of health."  
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable  
can always be relied upon to restore  
this sufferer. It is a sovereign cure for  
ts,—that bearing-down feeling, weak  
womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and  
it dissolves and expels tumors from the  
ent, and checks any tendency to cancer-  
nervous prostration, and tones up the  
cures is the greatest in the world, and  
with, produce the original letters and signatures of  
e their absolute genuineness.

**Is E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.**



## DESKS

Our line of office furniture is more complete than ever before, as it is our determination to have the

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selection in the city.

### PRICES

have been made remarkably low, as we want to at least double our sales this season.

### EVERYTHING

you could want from a



### Roll Top Desk

TO A

### Wood Seat Stool

## Schupp & Schmidt

Mfg. Co.

421-423 W. MARKET ST.  
BOTH PHONES 439

twenty-four inches in size. For glass in larger sizes the fitters are to receive an increase of 30 per cent. Or a double-strength glass they will receive, at a 15 per cent. advance on all "B" glass including sixteen by twenty-four and on all "A" glass they will receive at increase of 40 per cent. The scale was signed for one year, and became effect live October 8.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Posed As Jay Gould's Widow.**  
New York, Oct. 16.—Mrs. John Angell who created a sensation a few years ago by bringing suit against the heir of Jay Gould, saying she was the widow of the multimillionaire, and demanding a share of his property, is dead at Rouse's Point, N. Y. She was about seventy years old and had lived in Rouse's Point all her life. The suit was discontinued in 1897, and one woman who had participated in promoting the case, was found guilty of attempted blackmail. Mrs. Angell admitted she had never seen Jay Gould.

\*\*\*\*\*

**French Editor Fights a Duel.**  
Paris, Oct. 10.—Gomez Carrillo, the Guatemalan Minister to Germany fought a duel to-day with Jacques Landun, the editor of a sporting journal, for writing disrespectfully of the President of Germany. M. Landun was slightly wounded.

\*\*\*\*\*

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Courier-Journal.

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TEN PAGES.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 11, 1904

"Business".  
Oct. 10.—The stock market opened strong, but failed to hold its early advance, realizing setting in under cover of the usual Monday morning buying from outside sources. Toward noon the market turned strong, but it lacked vitality, and closing prices were fractionally below the best of the day, with much irregularity noted. Steel preferred and Southern Pacific made new high records for the year.  
Notwithstanding the poor bank showing of Saturday, rates for money were practically unchanged. Call money was quoted at 2 1/2 per cent., being a shade easier, while time loans for short dates were to bid at 3 and 3 1/2, and for longer periods at 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady.  
The wheat market opened weak, but turned strong later on what appeared to be good buying. December closed with an advance of 1/2c, and May was up 1/4c. Corn was off 1/4c and oats down 1/2c to 3/4c. The Chicago cattle market was 1/2c to 1c lower, the hog market steady and the sheep market weak and lower.  
There was a slight improvement in the cotton market, with a rise in prices. Closing figures, however, were a little off from the best of the day.

Appalling Revelations.

We begin to-day the publication of a series of papers on the Panama Canal from the pen of Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, addressed to the Editor of the Courier-Journal and embracing a history of the Isthmian Waterway, contention from the beginning to the present time.

They throw a flood of light upon the darkest Chapter in all our International relations.

The thoughtful American who reads them may trace step by step how the Transcontinental Railway Trust for twenty-five years defeated all efforts to interfere with its monopoly by means of a Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; how, unable to further impede the idea of a canal, it played the Panama Route against the Nicaragua Route; and how, finally, the Government of the United States was mulcted Fifty Millions in purchase money and many hundreds of millions in obligations incident thereto, all under the mysterious power of a Ring of Parisian Stock Gamblers, either in common cause with the Transcontinental Railway Trust, or else outbidding and outwitting it.

The story is shocking in the last degree. But the part played in it by the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt was infamous in the last degree. Fifty millions is a great sum of money. Forty of these fifty millions went to a group of French capitalists who bought the debris of the De Lesseps Company as a speculation. That is, they bought a wreck to sell it to the United States. They did sell it, and their profit was not less than twenty millions—some say twenty-six, or twenty-eight millions. But this was not all. They set up in Panama a lot of dummies, through these succeeded Panama from Colombia, established what they called a Republic, and got ten millions more for this, their own creation, from the United States through the connivance and agency of Theodore Roosevelt. In other words, they financed a job of the very vilest. Theodore Roosevelt first winked at it, then recognized it, and has since protected it with armed force, paying to it out of the Treasury ten millions of dollars. The whole business was a steal from start to finish.

Its Chief Manager was an attorney by the name of William Nelson Cromwell. Its intermediary was one Philip Buncue Varilla. Cromwell pocketed millions. Varilla masqueraded alternately as an Engineer of the Canal and as Fiscal Agent of the Company. Then he turned up as Ambassador from the Republic of Panama. Now he is enjoying the fruits of his pillage in Paris. Cromwell and Varilla alone were able to subscribe a million of dollars to the Roosevelt campaign fund; but there

will never be any way of finding out, for the Gray Wolves at Washington keep no books, whilst the bucket-shops of Paris are inaccessible.  
Never was there so infamous and lawless a transaction heard of in the annals of American corruption, beggarly Credit Mobiliere and Pacific Mail in prodigality and shamelessness, whilst putting upon the record of our international relations a blot which history will fully reveal and time can never efface.

The plain narrative of the Grand Old Senator of Alabama is simply appalling.

He of the Big Stick.

The Republican organs affect to be mightily amused by the attitude of the Courier-Journal toward the pending campaign, the portents of the political situation and the personality of the President.

"You went on about Gen. Grant," they exclaim, "just as you are going on about Theodore Roosevelt; yet none of the things you prophesied came to pass!"  
Gen. Grant did not get the Third Term which his friends arranged for him to get and which was foreshadowed by the Force Bill of 1875. That Bill was beaten because certain Republicans, with Mr. Blaine at their head, dared not put such power in Gen. Grant's hands. Although the Republicans stole the Presidency two years later, it came to them so handicapped that they were obliged to get down from the high horse they had been riding and hedge a little. One of the last acts of Gen. Grant, before he went out of office, was to withdraw the troops from the South. The carpetbag Governments could not stand without the troops. So Hayes let the carpet-baggers go.

In 1885, Cleveland came in. Of the course of party abolitionism was arrested. It was again held up by the election of 1892. Although nothing was accomplished by either of the Cleveland Administrations other than a transfer of the patronage from one party to the other, they were beneficent interludes to the single-party idea. They signalled the power of the people to change the political complexion of their Government by the ordinary process of election. They served warning upon the Republicans that they did not own the earth. They were illustrations of the Democratic principle. If the Force Bill had passed? If Gen. Grant had got a Third Term? If there had continued an unbroken line of Republican Presidents? What, then?

In the trial of forces immediately before us the people have the opportunity to make a third exhibition of the same kind. If they avail themselves of the opportunity we shall have four years at least of tranquillity at home and abroad. We shall take a look at the books, stop the leaks, suspend the autocracy having its source in the White House and resting on a clique of Gray Wolves in the Senate and on the Speaker, and his Committee on Rules in the House, revitalize both Parliamentary Government and the Reign of Law, and thus checking the tendencies of absolutism, we shall preserve the even tenor of our way, achieving such practical Reforms as may from time to time seem to be wise and fit.

We need a man in the Chief Magistracy who is a Magistrate, and not a Mountebank. We need a just and sensible man, not a theorizing experimentalist. In every respect Judge Parker realizes the Magistracy. In every respect Theodore Roosevelt embodies the Mountebank.

Immigrate in everything, the Republican organs distort the reasonable plea of conservative men against the retention of such a man as Theodore Roosevelt at the head of affairs, into a prediction of crowns and scepters and dungeons and the like, refusing to discuss the issues of the campaign on their merits, or to allow any criticism of their idol. "Oh," they say, "you called him a pirate." We trace his sinister character through his writings. "But," they say, "you called him a pirate." We show the dangers of party absolutism, the selfish tyranny of personal ambition, the menace of foreign complicity and domestic corruption incident to a dynasty encrusted in power and illustrated by examples some of them startling in character, and the chorus repeats, "but you called him a pirate."

Because Theodore Roosevelt is a man of good moral character, well-born and well-educated, the men around him, his official servants, and their newspaper organs, assume for him every excellence. They forget that there are other vices than those of drunkenness, lechery and profligacy. A man may be a decorous man, yet a mean and brutal man; he may wear the cloak of religion, yet be rapacious, cruel and unclean. Some of the most worthy men in domestic life have shown themselves most grasping and vicious in their relations to the State. May a man not be decent and selfish? May he not be decorous and dangerous?

We judge Mr. Roosevelt by his writing and his official conduct. His writing shows us a self-confident, supercilious Iconoclast. The vengeful spirit which led him first to wrong and then to insult an old man like Jefferson Davis, shows through every printed page of his voluminous productivity. It is not alone that his judgment is faulty, but that his spirit is niggardly. He claims everything for himself, gives nothing, allows nothing, to anybody else. He assails whole classes as well as individual men. Yet, his composition is equally inconsistent and illogical. He began a Free Trader, to end a High Protectionist. He built himself up as a Civil Service Reformer, to end the most

shameless spoilsman. Do these things mean nothing? How can any upright, thoughtful American respect or admire such a man?

But, his conduct in office has been both brutal and reckless. Why do not some of his organs defend his treatment of Miles? Why are they so persistently silent as to his treatment of Dewey and Schley?

The Panama business was a villainy from start to finish. Why do not some of the newspapers which are abusing us defend it? Forty millions taken from the Treasury to be given to a syndicate of Parisian Stock Gamblers. Ten millions more to a group of stooge-pigeons on the Isthmus set up by these Stock Gamblers. A solemn treaty trampled under foot. War levied on a weak Nation by Executive order. The whole beastly swindle as transparent as the day; horrible, infamous; and the man who has put this disgrace upon us, can do no wrong!

Yet, this man is working his Presidential campaign from the White House, which he has converted into a Robber Castle, collecting tribute from the great corporations though Corbett, his man-of-all-work, having brought them first to subjection through the Detective System of the Department of Commerce.

Nothing so shameful and shameless has ever been known in American politics; but its author—the man who is to get the usufruct—above all law, is a law unto himself, and can do no wrong.

He must be elected because he is good. The people are not saying much. They are just thinking. Maybe, the 9th of November, the man with the "big stick" will waken up to find it but a broken reed.

Chop Logic.

The Democratic national platform alludes to protection as robbery because it taxes one man for the benefit of another. In saying this the platform makers went no farther than did Justice Miller, years ago a Republican member of the United States Supreme Court, who said that seizing the earnings of one man to bestow them upon another was no less robbery because it was done in the name of taxation. It is quite true that he was not then speaking of taxation for private purposes, and that is what protection assuredly is. The Republicans used to say that the Democrats follow them and pitch their camp one night where the Republicans encamped the night before. This is not generally true, but in describing taxation for private purpose as robbery the Democrats are but following the lead of the greatest Republican jurist that ever sat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

The arguments by which Republicans endeavor to support the protectionism of the Dingley tariff are of a peculiar character. One of them begins by pointing out the increase in the depository of savings banks that has taken place in ten years. It is immaterial whether the amount is correctly stated, for ascribing the increase to protection is wholly unwarranted. It is said, indeed, that seven years of the ten were under protective tariffs, but it is not shown how much the amount increased in the seven years. But why was it not said that the whole ten years were under protective tariffs? When business revived in 1895 the Republican organs discovered that the tariff act of 1894 was a distinctly protective measure, and they said that the revival of business was due to that circumstance. They had previously denounced it as a law for the upbuilding of trusts. It is true that the act of 1894 was protective, and it was so stated at the time. It was accepted as the best that could be had in view of the differences between the House and Senate, but that is immaterial. The whole period of ten years, from 1894 to 1904, was under protective tariffs, but what had that to do with the question whether anybody had been robbed? If money is transferred from one man to another the man who gets it can deposit it just as well as the man who earned it. But the truth is the deposits in savings banks have been increasing from year to year, with the growth of population. That these deposits are all the earnings of men who work in factories whose products are protected by the tariff is known not to be true. It is also known that many of the deposits are not the earnings of laboring men at all as that expression is commonly understood. When business is good earnings increase and deposits in the savings banks increase with them. But neither business prosperity nor bank deposits are dependent on high taxation. We have business depression and business prosperity under high tariffs and low tariffs, under Republican and Democratic administrations. The statement that the accession of the Democratic party to power has always been followed by adversity is an impudent falsehood, both in its terms and in the inference that is intended.

It is further argued that under the Dingley tariff our exports of manufactures increased. So they did under the Wilson tariff. But what has that got to do with it? It has this to do with it: The theory of the Dingley bill is that our manufacturers cannot compete with foreigners unless they are protected by a tariff which averages 50 per cent., but which in some cases rises above 400 per cent. Mr. John Sharp Williams tells us how he was sat down in committee when he proposed to reduce all tariff rates to not exceeding 400 per cent. That stamped him as a free trader, and the Republican machine, in effect, that if a tariff exceeding 400 per cent. is robbery, it is the very sort of robbery which they need in their business of getting campaign contributions from the trusts. However, if the exports of manufactures

have increased under the Dingley law, it shows that these protected manufacturers who are exporting are able to compete with all other nations in the markets of the world, and so do not need any protection at home from those whom they undersell abroad. The protection which they get at home, therefore, is a shelter for monopoly, intended to enable them to rob the domestic consumer, and this is the sort of legislation, which Justice Miller denounced as no less robbery because it is done in the name of taxation.

It is also argued that Southern cotton mills have increased their output, and the implication is that this is the product of the Southern cotton mills is largely exported and sold in the markets of the world, in competition not only with the products of all other countries, but also with those of New England, which enjoy the same protection as the Southern mills. And the New England mill owners have been clamoring for protection from the Southern mills by asking for such legislation from the Federal Government as will neutralize the advantages of the Southern mills in foreign markets. It is a sublime exhibition of impudence to cite the prosperity of these Southern mills as a proof of the good effects of protection, when many thousands of laborers in this industry are idle in New England, and have been for months.

But there is no other way to defend the infamies of the Dingley tariff. That it is indefensible is shown by the refusal of its supporters to allow it to be discussed when they can prevent it. Their only defense is to attribute it to the wealth and prosperity which come from the bounty of a benign Providence and the industry and economy of the people. The fact that much of the wealth is diverted by unjust laws from the people who earned it is kept in the background.

The War Situation.

The eagerness with which the war news has been awaited and read from the beginning of hostilities between the Japanese and Russian forces has become very much dulled within the last few weeks from the inactivity of the opposing armies.

The lull which has ensued since the bloody series of battles terminating in the occupation of Liao Yang is easy of explanation. Physical endurance has a limit in war which no competent General can disregard with impunity. The Japanese, who have so conspicuously displayed their aggressive spirit in the initiation of the campaign and the successive encroachments upon the enemy's territory, have yet observed a conservative caution in not pressing forward too rashly against the defensive positions successfully taken by their adversaries. The highest proof of their military efficiency is that while they have evinced the courage to make direct assault upon positions necessary for their further success, their progress into the interior of Manchuria has been won quite as much by skillful strategy as by face to face conflict.

With the strong natural advantages of position for defense increased by fortification and intrenchment the portion of Manchuria north of the Liao Yang peninsula could not have been wrested from the Russians except for the flanking process which compelled the latter to retire from their excessive lines of defense, until finally forced to retreat north from Liao Lang. Once they were safely at Mukden and in possession of even stronger defensive positions than they had given up, the same conditions as regards further aggressive movements confronted Gen. Kuropkin as were presented prior to the last battles. They were, however, intensified by his greater distance from his base of supply, the necessity of reopening his line of communication and the more mountainous features of the country, affording in easily fortified passes better security from a renewal of the flanking process.

Until within the past few days the indications from the meager news received were that Gen. Kuropkin, who has his army deployed chiefly to the eastward of the railroad, about twenty miles south of Mukden, was gradually advancing his right wing with a view to flanking Mukden. If, indeed, he did not contemplate an effort to envelope that place with both wings. Now the news comes from St. Petersburg that Gen. Kuropkin has determined upon an aggressive campaign, having issued a long address to his army, and that there has been actual collision at several points between the advance guards of the two armies. It is even stated that Benislapsky, which has for some time been occupied by the extreme right of Gen. Kuropkin's army, has been taken by the Russians. This indicates that Gen. Kuropkin has changed his policy to meet that of his adversary, and is contracting his lines for a better defensive position. If these reports are true it may not be long before there will be a renewal of the struggle, and we shall have the opportunity of seeing how the two combatants will bear themselves in their reversed relations. Under such conditions, unless Gen. Kuropkin has been very heavily reinforced by effective troops, the position of Gen. Kuropkin will likely be a defensive-offensive, one, and upon the first opportunity he will make further exhibition of his flanking strategy upon one or the other wings of his opponent. Should the Russians greatly outnumber the Japanese and the latter conclude to stand strictly on the defensive, it will be hazardous for Gen. Kuropkin to risk a battle on the north side of Liao Yang with the river in his rear. These are, however, but speculations as to possibilities which will soon be solved by actual results if the opposing armies have aligned themselves for active operations. In that event there

will not long be a dearth of stirring news for the newspaper readers.

Like Words of Holy Writ.

Disinterestedness, unadulterated patriotism, could go no farther, nor show more vividly, than they do go and do show in the letter of Carl Schurz to the Club of New York Independents, supporting Judge Parker because he represents safety and peace as against Theodore Roosevelt, the representative of all that is sinister and dangerous in our public life. Whether we agree with Mr. Schurz, or disagree with him, we are bound to concede his power. He stands first among the German-Americans; and, in the present crisis, no class of our citizens ought to be better able to realize the true issue of the contest. His words are golden. These of them read like Holy Writ:

"Fifty years of political study and experience in this country have convinced me that if the American people mean to preserve the blessings of their free institutions, they must always keep in view certain truths."

"The Government of this republic must be a government of law, not a government of adventure."

"It must be a Government for the general benefit, not a Government of favoritism for the promotion of special interests."

"It must be a Government not permanently controlled by one political party, but by different parties alternating in the possession of power."

"There never was a political party in a democracy, however virtuous it may have been at the start, that was not by long possession of power more or less corrupted and made arrogant and arbitrary."

"The things most dangerous to this republic are excessive party spirit, corruption and false patriotism, which is a cloak for the selfishness of the party, or greed under the guise of national pride."

"The party spirit which regards party success not merely as a means to a higher end, but as the end itself, and which puts the party above the principles which underlie the moral law and the dictates of conscience, will, if it prevails, inevitably destroy the vitality of free institutions."

"Whatever induces people to look to the Government for the redress of their material fortunes, instead of relying upon their own independent energies, will tend to deteriorate the popular character."

"If all agencies of corruption be farthest removed from a Government, the demoralizing is a system of policy by which the Government deals out benefits of pecuniary value to special interests, those favored interests then to support by pecuniary means the policy of the Government. This is corruption organized on a national scale."

"A democracy working through universal suffrage cannot have too many conservative influences of high authority to guide popular sentiment and to protect it against misleading seductions. In this republic the highest conservative influence consists in the traditional veneration by the people of the principles which justified our existence as an independent nation, and of the ideals for the gradual realization of which the republic was founded. In the same measure that we lose sight of these principles and traditions, the republic will become a prey to disorderly passions, unprincipled greed, and reckless demagoguery."

Saturday, Chicago day at the World's Fair.

was celebrated with more than usual enthusiasm and display. Fifty thousand citizens of Chicago participated in the ceremonies and the people of St. Louis attested by their presence in large numbers the cordiality of their welcome. The addresses of President Francis, Mayor Wells, of St. Louis, and Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, were full of the most pleasing amenities. The St. Louis speakers, in extending the hand of welcome to their neighboring city, dwelt upon the warm friendship which had existed between them, with the hope that it would long continue. Mayor Harrison said that Chicago in coming with such evidence of hearty good will was but paying a debt long due for the generosity and good will of St. Louis, which, when Chicago was fire-swept, was the first to tender help and sympathy, and that when she proposed her World's Fair was foremost in patronizing and advertising it. The whole affair was thoroughly Western in its heartiness and freedom from formality, and evinced a fraternal spirit well worthy of imitation by other cities intent on their own progress.

And old estimate that 56 per cent. of men

who engage in business fall has been called in question. Dun's Commercial Agency was recently asked as to the truth, and its statisticians instituted an investigation of failures from 1857 to the present time, with the result that they find that out of 100 business men one fails every year. From this a contemporary rashly infers that the percentage of failures is not over 5 per cent., which seems to be going to the other extreme. The old estimate was, not that 95 per cent. fall every year, but sooner or later. But at the rate of one a year out of every hundred 95 per cent. of failures would require ninety-five years of business life, which is evidently much too high. The percentage of failures would appear to be more multiplied by the average period of business activity, whatever that may be.

"The war between Russia and Japan," complains a Republican contemporary, "has not made any changes in the map of the world. Whenever Uncle Sam shoulders a musket he invariably lands some new coaling stations and post-offices." Patience, give your man with a big stick a little time, he may yet get a war that may materially increase the all too limited supply of post-offices for the faithful.

The Republicans console themselves

with the reflection that they may win without New York. But if Mr. Roosevelt cannot carry his own State, they gave McKinley 268,469 plurality eight years ago, and 143,606 in 1900, how can he expect to carry the other pivotal States?

"Democracy," aptly says Bourke Cockran, "is a faith; Republicanism is an appetite." And an appetite which, as manifested by the present chief exponent of Republicanism, is not only ravenous for pie, but eats its own words and records.

"ON DIT."

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

Wealth, the Magician.

Old Petey Briggs, of Boonsgrove, Louisville, had the queerest old fellow ever strike for miles around. His name was "Redhead Sal." At least, the people called her so. She had a meechin' air. An awful joke where'er she'd go. Was that outlandish hair.

Old Petey has hit oil since then. He owns of banks a few. I'm told on happenin' back again. To spend a day or two; An' quite a change in Sal I find; Her manner now is "quaint." Her hair is mentioned as the kind That "Titan loved to paint."

The Prevailing Fad.

"Bdythe," called that dand's mother, "what are you so busy about there?" "Oh, you see, mamma," replied the dear girl coyly, "I've proposed by mail this morning, and I'm now waiting my letter of acceptance."

A Tale of To-day.

Opportunity knocked at the rich man's door. But the rich man would not answer. He thought it was Cortlyou. Opportunity passed on. Thus we learn that we cannot dodge our obligations with impunity.

Almost Insulted.

Hawkins—They tell me that Jawkins is a cold-blooded scoundrel. Dawkins—Yes, he's a cold-blooded proposition as you—Hawkins—What? Dawkins—Ever saw.

The Modern Way.

A spider caught a house-fly. And it gave the fly a shock; But the spider didn't eat him. Merely said him common stock.

His Incentive.

Friend—My boy, how can you manage to inject such a note of pure optimism into all your daily writings? Fresser Hummel—Easy. The boss told me he'd fire me if I didn't.

A Bum Hero.

"Pa," said little Johnny, "what are you readin' about?" "About a hero named 'Horatius,' my son." "Was he a baseball hero, pa?" "No." "A football hero, then?" "No, my child."

"That sort of a hero was he, pa?" "He was a hero," replied the patient father, "who held the enemy at bay and saved his city from destruction!" "Oh, shucks!"

Of Course.

"Do you suppose," murmured thoughtfully, "that insects have any sense of beauty?" "Why, of course," replied frivolous Fannie, "don't the moths always get into the prettiest clothes?"

VICTIM OF "GOLDEN RULE" WAS TOLEDO'S LATE MAYOR

[Toledo Telegram to the Chicago Inter Ocean.]

"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you" was often preached by "Golden Rule" Jones, the prominent Mayor of Toledo, in his lifetime. His executor has discovered that he followed the injunction literally, giving away more than \$100,000 a year to save defaulters from arrest and disgrace. There are 200 men in Toledo for whom Jones indorsed notes. Many of them were those who came to him and pleaded for help to save them and their families. Never once did he turn a deaf ear to them. Bank tellers, bookkeepers and confidential men of large corporations who had taken money from their employers to speculate or pay the expenses of high living are included in this list.

In no instance has it been discovered that any of the men ever returned to their old jobs, and it has been found that Jones never received back any of the money that he gave, nor did he expect it.

Jones succeeded in keeping secret his practice of reforming wrongdoers in this manner until his death, but he had made private memoranda of the transactions which he hid away in his safe, intending, probably, some time to destroy them. He was taken ill suddenly and did not have the opportunity to burn the written evidence that he was following the rule that he laid down for others.

There are many homes in this city, as revealed by the memoranda found, that owe their existence to-day to the benefactions of Jones. There are many men occupying high places in society and in some of the most important offices of the city who are wearing stripes for his help. They were able to make good the shortages, and their employers never knew of their wrongdoings.

REFUSE TO CONTINUE CARRYING MAILS.

British Ship Owners Want United States To Take a Hand in the Calchas Seizure.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Official notice was received by the Post-office Department to-day in a telegram from Dodd & Co., of Tacoma, Wash., that they decline to carry the United States mails during the remainder of the Russo-Japanese war on account of the seizure of the mails on the steamship Calchas, which sailed from Tacoma early in July. This action was taken on instructions from Alfred H. White, Jr., of Liverpool, England, who is the telegraphic notification protested against the seizure as an outrage against the country who asked what action probably would be taken by the Government. The withdrawal of the steamers operated by the company was the dispatch of the mails to the Orient. Mails were dispatched by them once a week, and the company would have been forwarded by them will be diverted to other lines.

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NEW CHINESE EXCLUSION TREATY BEING PREPARED

Will Provide For More Liberal Treatment of the Higher Class of the Yellow Race.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Secretary Hay and Sir Chengtung Lian, Chinese minister here, have at last begun to lay the foundation for a new Chinese exclusion treaty, and it is expected that the treaty will be ready for submission to the Senate at the approaching session. The treaty will, it is understood, replace all existing laws on the subject. It is the intention to continue in full force in the treaty the principle of the exclusion of Chinese coolies and the Chinese Government itself is perfectly willing that this should be done. But the treaty will contain provisions regarded as much needed and earnestly sought for by the Chinese Government for many years looking to a more considerate, liberal and kindly treatment of the higher class of Chinese seeking to enter our ports.

"ON DIT."

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

Wealth, the Magician.

Old Petey Briggs, of Boonsgrove, Louisville, had the queerest old fellow ever strike for miles around. His name was "Redhead Sal." At least, the people called her so. She had a meechin' air. An awful joke where'er she'd go. Was that outlandish hair.

Old Petey has hit oil since then. He owns of banks a few. I'm told on happenin' back again. To spend a day or two; An' quite a change in Sal I find; Her manner now is "quaint." Her hair is mentioned as the kind That "Titan loved to paint."

The Prevailing Fad.

"Bdythe," called that dand's mother, "what are you so busy about there?" "Oh, you see, mamma," replied the dear girl coyly, "I've proposed by mail this morning, and I'm now waiting my letter of acceptance."

A Tale of To-day.

Opportunity knocked at the rich man's door. But the rich man would not answer. He thought it was Cortlyou. Opportunity passed on. Thus we learn that we cannot dodge our obligations with impunity.

Almost Insulted.

Hawkins—They tell me that Jawkins is a cold-blooded scoundrel. Dawkins—Yes, he's a cold-blooded proposition as you—Hawkins—What? Dawkins—Ever saw.

The Modern Way.

A spider caught a house-fly. And it gave the fly a shock; But the spider didn't eat him. Merely said him common stock.

His Incentive.

Friend—My boy, how can you manage to inject such a note of pure optimism into all your daily writings? Fresser Hummel—Easy. The boss told me he'd fire me if I didn't.

A Bum Hero.

"Pa," said little Johnny, "what are you readin' about?" "About a hero named 'Horatius,' my son." "Was he a baseball hero, pa?" "No." "A football hero, then?" "No, my child."

"That sort of a hero was he, pa?" "He was a hero," replied the patient father, "who held the enemy at bay and saved his city from destruction!" "Oh, shucks!"

Of Course.

"Do you suppose," murmured thoughtfully, "that insects have any sense of beauty?" "Why, of course," replied frivolous Fannie, "don't the moths always get into the prettiest clothes?"

VICTIM OF "GOLDEN RULE" WAS TOLEDO'S LATE MAYOR

[Toledo Telegram to the Chicago Inter Ocean.]

"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you" was often preached by "Golden Rule" Jones, the prominent Mayor of Toledo, in his lifetime. His executor has discovered that he followed the injunction literally, giving away more than \$100,000 a year to save defaulters from arrest and disgrace. There are 200 men in Toledo for whom Jones indorsed notes. Many of them were those who came to him and pleaded for help to save them and their families. Never once did he turn a deaf ear to them. Bank tellers, bookkeepers and confidential men of large corporations who had taken money from their employers to speculate or pay the expenses of high living are included in this list.

In no instance has it been discovered that any of the men ever returned to their old jobs, and it has been found that Jones never received back any of the money that he gave, nor did he expect it.

Jones succeeded in keeping secret his practice of reforming wrongdoers in this manner until his death, but he had made private memoranda of the transactions which he hid away in his safe, intending, probably, some time to destroy them. He was taken ill suddenly and did not have the opportunity to burn the written evidence that he was following the rule that he laid down for others.

There are many homes in this city, as revealed by the memoranda found, that owe their existence to-day to the benefactions of Jones. There are many men occupying high places in society and in some of the most important offices of the city who are wearing stripes for his help. They were able to make good the shortages, and their employers never knew of their wrongdoings.

REFUSE TO CONTINUE CARRYING MAILS.

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# CHINA SALES MORE CARS

Twelve Miles and "World's Tour" Was Ended. Handled Than In Any Other Terminal In World.

FOND PARENTS DISAPPOINTED. IN PROPORTION TO ENGINES.

NAUTICAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL FALLS THROUGH. ANNUAL REPORT TO K. AND I. BRIDGE DIRECTORS.

TWO LOUISVILLE VICTIMS. NEW OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

The voyage around the world of Jules Verne's hero, Phineas Fogg, which has been completed in eighty days, has been eclipsed by the remarkable time record of three Louisville boys. According to figures P. Sals, Frank Rowell and Robert Critchfield, who started from this city, fully prepared and intending to encircle the globe, and returned again in twenty days.

The only important difference in the two stories of adventure and travel is that Fogg presumably circled the globe after Mr. Verne's version of 10, while the Louisville boys intended to, but didn't.

Their failure to carry out what had been planned was caused by the sudden collapse of the Nautical Preparatory School, of Providence, R. I., with which they had been enrolled for a consideration of \$1,200 each. For this amount the school authorities promised a thorough education and a trip around the world on the steamship Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania was to have sailed from Providence on September 15, and this part of the program was the only one carried out. The ship did sail, but to a point about twelve miles distant from where the boys intended to board, and the true condition of affairs was made known.

Sent On Instructions.

The parents of the 163 boys who had been enrolled were sent brief telegrams, saying that the school had been abandoned and asking instructions. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sale and Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Bush, of this city, received the messages and sent word to their sons to return to Louisville.

Each cadet was lucky enough to have returned to him the funds which he had accumulated and the school authorities for spending money. These sums ranged from \$50 to \$100, representing in each case all that the parents saved from the wreck.

The remarkable feature of the theme, which was fulfilled, was that it had been foretold and recommended by such men as President Roosevelt, the late President McKinley, and the late President Cleveland. Wood, Robert T. Lincoln, George J. Gould, D. R. Francis, Oliver H. Belmont, and several others of equal standing. Its Board of Directors included Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, United States navy; L. C. Weir, president of Adams Express; and S. M. Felt, president of the Chicago and Alton railroad. Lieutenant Commander H. H. Hanford, United States navy, was in command of the ship Pennsylvania, and was its commanding officer.

Found the Ship All Right.

With such an array of men of high standing, the plan was received in many prominent men were enrolled for the voyage. Mr. Sale and Mr. Bush accompanied them to Providence, and they found to be exactly as represented. They were entirely satisfied, and they were not at all surprised when the ship was found to be exactly as represented.

They have placed their interests in the care of Providence attorneys and will attempt, with other patrons, to secure the money which was advanced for the proposed voyage. As a matter of fact, there is nothing criminal in the downfall of the company, but rather they are inclined to believe that the collapse of the company was the result of a mismanagement among the executive officers, and that the directors were not aware of it until it was too late. They are now endeavoring to have an enrollment of 250, and stated to Mr. Sale when he talked with them that they had about 212. As a matter of fact, the total enrollment was 163. Mr. Sale and Mr. Bush feel that they were not fairly treated and that they were misrepresented. It is probable that other patrons in other cities are of the same opinion, and that, if possible, legal action will be instituted.

Directors May Be Held Liable.

Mr. Bush, who is connected with the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis railroad, was influenced in favor of the school by the fact that President Felt, of the Chicago and Alton railroad, was a member of the Board of Directors. He has since written to Mr. Felt asking an explanation, and has received a reply which says that he is in possession of full information he will write again. It is the opinion of the directors that the school was not properly incorporated under the laws of Rhode Island, that the directors can be held responsible for the financial loss sustained.

The scheme was launched two or three years ago, and finally received a certain amount of success. A line it was intended to build a ship for the purpose, and at a Perth Amboy, N. J., shipyard the steamship Young America was built. The ship was launched, and the holders advanced money for the purpose. The collapse of the shipbuilding "trust" sealed the fate of the Young America, and the Pennsylvania was secured and returned to its owners.

The officials of the stranded company now say that if they had been able to get the full 250 cadets enrolled, they would have been well. Those who are appraised of the true condition of affairs claim that this is not the case, and that there has been such mismanagement of funds as to have made the failure impossible to avoid.

Among those who were enrolled at the time the failure was announced were Sidney Francis, son of David R. Francis, president of the St. Louis Exposition; John C. Carlisle, Jr., grandson of John G. Carlisle; a son of Frederick Fiske, of New York; and a son of G. C. Buell, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Danville, Ky., and E. W. Gatloff, of Williamsburg, Va.

Fatally Injured By Brother.

Jack Bates, who is in jail charged with the murder of his brother, Noah, lies at his home at 1000 North Fifth and Fifth streets in a critical condition from a fractured skull. The boy was found at Thirty-fifth street and Missouri avenue at 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon in an unconscious condition, and the police were told that his brother had struck him on the head with a brick. It is said that Noah Bates attempted to take his brother home with the modern merchant, said: "Riches have wings, and money has a head." Mr. Bates says there is little hope for his recovery.

Bacon, unconsciously writing for the modern merchant, said: "Riches have wings, and money has a head." Mr. Bates says there is little hope for his recovery.

**TO SWEETEN, TO REFRESH, TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM, EFFECTUALLY AND GENTLY; DISPELS COLDS AND HEADACHES WHEN BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED; FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN;**

**There is only one Genuine Syrup of Figs; to get its beneficial effects Always buy the genuine—Manufactured by the**

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

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## WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in the Times Free.

WANTED—CORN and BUNIONS removed without pain, see DR. FRANK DAVIS and H. HYMAN, 219 Broadway, foot specialists, office 29 Fourth ave., established 1883.

WANTED—Business Men to know I am a high-class office help, call on me, GUS HAMMERLE, Commercial Employment, Columbia bldg., phone Home 4284, Main 283.

WANTED—Gentle suit hats to dye and clean. "I use the dye that won't come off, workmanship unexcelled." TONY ROSELE, 324 W. Jefferson, opp. jail.

WANTED—Wire frames made to order, ornate feathers cleaned, dyed, curled, glossy black a specialty. 713 W. Jefferson.

WANTED—Your furniture repaired, made to order, exchanged, 333 E. Kentucky st. CURIOSITY SHOP. Drop a postal.

WANTED—Diamonds, old gold and silver for cash or in exchange, MATT IRON, the Watch Specialist, 44 W. Market st.

WANTED—To buy showcases, safes, scales, desks, office fixtures. L. GRAUMAN & CO., 725 W. Jefferson.

WANTED—To buy old furniture, furniture and carpets. E. HYMAN, 219 Broadway, st. Home phone 723. Cumb. 3181-2.

WANTED—Krug, the tailor; cleaning, repairing, altering a specialty. 256 W. Jefferson st.

WANTED—To buy a nice farm on time, near this city. Address P. 1599, Times.

WANTED—AGENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in the Times Free.

WANTED—Local resident agent in every county of Kentucky to sell stock foods, poultry remedies, etc., direct to farmers; commission 10 per cent. on all sales; salary, references required. Address IM-1, CHASE, 1000 N. 10th St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WANTED—A first-class clothing salesman for Middle and Eastern Kentucky and Virginia. MAXFIELD WOOLLEN MILLS CLOTHING CO., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in the Times Free.

WANTED—Young men to prepare to successfully compete for positions in the railway mail service and the largest post-office; high salaries paid; handsomely compensated; no experience necessary; common school education is sufficient; complete course of instruction; terms reasonable. Write to-day for full particulars. CENTRAL BOOKBINDING CO., 1000 N. 10th St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WANTED—Industrial man or woman, each district to manage business of a small, established company; salary \$250 per week; expenses; experience money advanced; complete course of instruction; terms reasonable. Write to-day for full particulars. CENTRAL BOOKBINDING CO., 1000 N. 10th St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WANTED—6000 PEOPLE to work. Most employers who employ men and women in the EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 225 Third st. Bring references, enter your name in the book, and you will be called at once. Great demand and wages good.

WANTED—WHAT IS WORTH KNOWING. In bookkeeping (save principles), in modern, in all the sciences. Apply to expert instruction. Four weeks, \$30. Books free. H. H. FRUMAN, Expert accountant, 172 Fourth.

WANTED—Advertising experts are created in 10 weeks' time by GABE CORRIE, EXPERT SCHEME WRITER, 113 Broadway, New York City. Write for particulars. J. H. FRUMAN, 172 Fourth.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Can nearly earn expenses before finishing. Top wages paid graduates. Write nearest branch. MOLLER BARBER COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mo., or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Reliable male help. We are constantly in need of men to work in the clothing business. Apply to J. H. FRUMAN, 172 Fourth.

WANTED—Chainmaker, foreman for small shop; one who thoroughly understands right work; work every day in the week; right wages; address G. 30, this office.

WANTED—A few good, reliable boys to serve as messengers. Apply at once at this office. J. H. FRUMAN, 172 Fourth.

WANTED—Reliable boys to serve as messengers after school hours. Apply at this office. J. H. FRUMAN, 172 Fourth.

WANTED—First-class wood-turners, steady work and good wages. Apply to J. H. FRUMAN, 172 Fourth.

WANTED—Boy, colored, to do housework, attend to house and carriage. Call on E. H. MANFELD & SON, 113 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—First-class emery and rougher, FRENCH MIRROR & GLASS POLISHING CO., 242 W. Lake st., Chicago.

WANTED—Stonemasons to work at Belmont; plain grove work; Kentucky free. Call on J. H. FRUMAN, 172 Fourth.

WANTED—Registered drug clerks. Address 124, this office.

WANTED—Collector, Collector, Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in the Times Free.

GOODWIN'S good goods give good light; gas mantle \$2 to 40c; oil heaters, come and see us. Open evenings, DUESING LIGHT CO., 237 Third ave.

FOR LEASE.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in the Times Free.

FOR LEASE—On K. and L. tracks along the canal, near Eighteenth st. st. lot, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep. Address J. H. FRUMAN, 172 Fourth.

ST. LOUIS ACCOMMODATIONS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in the Times Free.

THE VISITORS' HOME, new, choice, safe, situated in grove, 502 Deane ave., St. Louis. Interesting lost.

LOST.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in the Times Free.

LOST—Yesterday afternoon, Roman hand solid gold bracelet, engraving slightly worn, either on Chestnut, Fourth to Fifth and Market. Liberal reward if returned to 515 E. Chestnut st.

SATIN TOLLEI SPECIALTIES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in the Times Free.

SATIN TOLLEI POWDER, "finer than satin," 50c size jars 50c at BACON'S.

WINTERSMITH'S CURE CHILLS.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in the Times Free.

We loan on Furniture, Pianos, etc.; also Salaries, Longest time. Lowest rates.

"Live and let live" is our aim, and we see us, let us explain our new and perfect plan. You will readily agree with us that we are the most ready Loan Office in the city. No red tape. Phone 248.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., 24th and 25th, 21 W. Jefferson, 24 Floor, American Express Co.

NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST CO., The only company in Louisville loaning EXCLUSIVELY TO WHITE PEOPLE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC. We will pay any debt you owe a loan company and advance you more money. BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. SEPARATE AND PRIVATE OFFICES. 227 W. Market, bet. Third and Fourth. Second Floor, Opp. Bacon's Home 1132.

LIST US HELP YOU FINANCIALLY.

Do not put yourself under obligation to your friends, but let us help you. Our motto: Lowest terms and business strictly confidential.

ROOMS 44 and 46 Equitable bldg. Behind 'phones 1948.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC. ALSO ON PLAIN NOTE ON SALARY PAYMENTS. FIDELITY LOAN CO., 902 Fourth St., 2d floor.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PRIVATE SALES. On Furniture, Pianos, etc. Live Stock. HALF RATES. Business Strictly Confidential. UNION TRUST CO., 1000 N. 10th St., Room 26 Columbia bldg. Fourth and Main sts. Home phone 1200.

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dull and draggy from start to finish, and prices on such cattle averaged fully 10¢/lb. lower than

dull and draggy from start to finish, and prices on such cattle averaged fully 10 to 15c lower than last week's best values. As the day advanced the market weakened a little on the best grades of butcher cattle and became almost stagnant on others, and closed very near the same prices as the previous week. There was a good active demand for high-grade feeders. There were some slop men in the market buying cattle to-day, and there was a very good trade on the class of cattle they wanted, at about steady prices. Common and rough feeders, and common stock cattle continue extremely slow sale at very low figures; hardly anyone at all wanted to-day. The bull market was very quiet, about like last week. Cows, milk cows, and calves, common dull. Not many calves being taken to-day. The feeling on the sales of cattle was a shade weaker, owing to unfavorable reports from the large western points. At the close this evening the trade had been well supplied. The market closed very dull and saggy, and nothing like a change along the line, and nothing like a change had been made. A great many of the common and medium kinds were left over. Prospects for a dull trade through the week.

Calves—The receipts of calves to-day were 80 head, against 105 last Monday. Cows like

**NATIONAL BANK OF KENTUCKY,**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Organized—State, 1834; National, 1900.  
**CAPITAL \$1,645,000. SURPLUS \$1,000,000.**

OFFICERS:  
J. M. ATTENTION, Pres.  
J. W. HAYS, Cashier.  
E. W. GRANT, Asst. Cashier.  
T. J. WOOD, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:  
GEO. W. MORRIS.  
JUDGE JOHN W. BARR.  
JNO. B. HARRIS, JR.  
HOWARD M. GRISWOLD.  
HENRY W. BARRETT.  
ALEX. P. HUMPHREY.

JOHN HITE.  
W. R. WIFE.  
J. M. HARRIS.  
C. C. MENOLF.  
OSCAR PENLEY.

**BANK OF COMMERCE,**  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.  
SAMUEL CASSIDAY, Pres.  
JOSEPH J. HAYES, Acting Cas.

**CAPITAL \$800,000.00. SURPLUS \$200,000.00.**

...unfavorable reports to the local supply... prices were lighter lower. The best hogs... \$5.50; best pigs \$5.20; light pigs \$4.50; rough... prices were weaker and steady. The market... of good hogs to-day, and the market closed about... sheep and lambs.—The receipts of sheep and... lambs to-day were 600 head, against 547 last... Monday. The quality of the offerings was... about as usual, and the market ruled steady. The... best lambs selling readily at \$10.00 to \$10.25; best... fat sheep \$10.25. Other grades quiet at... quotations. No demand for stock ewes.

**Quotations.**

**CATTLE.**

Extra good export steers.....	\$4.00 to 4.25
Light shipping steers.....	3.75 to 4.00
Choice butchers' steers.....	3.50 to 3.75
Fair to good butcher steers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Common to medium butcher steers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Fair to good butcher heifers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Common to medium butcher heifers.....	2.25 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows.....	3.00 to 3.50
Fair to good butcher cows.....	2.50 to 3.00
Common to medium butcher cows.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice feeders.....	3.00 to 3.50
Fair to good feeders.....	2.50 to 3.00
Common and rough feeders.....	2.25 to 2.50
Good to extra stock steers.....	2.25 to 2.50
Fair to good stock steers.....	2.00 to 2.25
Common to medium stock steers.....	1.75 to 2.00
Good to extra stock heifers.....	2.00 to 2.25
Common to medium stock heifers.....	1.50 to 2.00
Good to extra cows.....	2.00 to 2.25
Common to medium cows.....	1.75 to 2.00
Good to extra bulls.....	2.00 to 2.25
Common to medium bulls.....	1.75 to 2.00
Good to extra calves.....	2.00 to 2.25
Common to medium calves.....	1.75 to 2.00
Choice veal calves.....	2.50 to 2.75
Common to medium veal calves.....	2.25 to 2.50
Coarse, heavy calves.....	2.00 to 2.25
Good to fancy milk cows.....	2.50 to 2.75
Medium to good milk cows.....	2.25 to 2.50
Plain common milk cows.....	1.50 to 2.00

**SHEEP AND LAMBS.**

Good to choice fat sheep.....	\$10.00 to 12.25
Fair to good sheep.....	9.25 to 10.00
Common sheep.....	8.50 to 9.25
Choice shipping lambs.....	\$10.00 to 12.25
Good butcher lambs.....	9.00 to 10.00
Culls and tail ends.....	5.00 to 6.00

(Reported by the Central Live Stock Exchange,  
100 Central Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Oct. 10.—Cattle.—There was a... market was a little drizzly. The nice tidy butcher... cattle are the readiest sellers at about... steady prices. A good many common and... medium and medium cattle on the market and... a few choice cattle belonging to Mr. Dick... class. Bull market steady. There is a good... demand for choice milk cows at steady prices... prices only at \$10.00 to \$10.25, and the low... prices. Choice shipping cattle steady; one load... sold at \$10.00 to \$10.25, belonging to Mr. Dick... Reynolds, brought \$5. There is a good... demand for choice milk cows at steady prices... and common kinds continue to sell low. Very... little demand for light, trashy steers, and... prices only at \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Calves.—Receipts light. The market was a... steady. Choice calves brought \$9.00 to \$9.50... 60¢; fair to good \$4.00; common coarse calves... \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Wool.—Receipts liberal. Both local and for-... eign grades were fairly well represented, but... unfavorable from other grades caused... our market to open up at lower prices; best... heavy grades \$10.00 to \$10.25; medium \$9.00... \$8.50; heavy pigs \$8.00 to \$8.50; light pigs \$10.00... \$10.25.

Hogs.—Receipts light.—Receipts light. The mar-

New York.  
New York, Oct. 19.—Butter easy; street price, extra creamery 20¢<sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub>¢; official prices, 19¢.

[illegible]

**Cincinnati.**  
Cincinnati, Oct. 10.—Hogs slow and 5@10c lower; selected sheep \$6; selected butchers

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Excellent foreign demand for flour caused an upward turn in-day in the price of wheat. Another potent influence was the report that the Russian wheat was  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent lower. At the close December wheat was  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. May showed a gain of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent. Corn is off  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent. Oats are down  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent and provisions  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent.

A radical decline in grain prices at Liverpool had a depressing influence on the wheat market here at the opening. The December option was a shade to be higher at \$1.07 1/2 and 1.08, while the May was  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent lower at \$1.06 1/2 and 1.07. The weakness abroad was due mainly to large shipments from Russia. An additional drag on the local market was a rash of cash prices for No. 1 hard winter commission houses had liberal offerings, but the demand was light. As a result December

96.30 in the local market. Speller was a little lower at \$1.06 1/2, closing at \$2.12 1/2, while still it remained unchanged at \$5.10-6.20. Iron closed at \$3.00. Glass and oil at \$1.65 in Middlebrook. Locally iron was unchanged, while 1 foundry Northern 144 250474 and No. 2 do 184 14.60. No. 1 foundry Northern and No. 1 do soft 313 74.10-25.

**St. Louis.**

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—Wheat, unsettled; No. 2 red cash in elevator \$1.12 1/2, on track \$1.17 1/2-18, December \$1.12 1/2, May \$1.06 1/2-18, 1.07 1/2-18. Corn 1.02 1/2-18. No. 2 cash Oie. on track \$3.80 1/2; December 44 1/2-45 1/2; May 43 1/2-44 1/2. Oats lower; No. 2 cash 1.02 1/2-18, 1.03 1/2-18. Oats lower; No. 2 cash 1.02 1/2-18, 1.03 1/2-18. No. 2 white 33 1/2-34 1/2. Lead firm at \$1.25 1/2-60. Speller firm at \$1.97 1/2-95. Flour better and higher; red winter \$5.00-6.00; special patents \$5.00-6.75; extra \$5.00-6.75. Corn 1.02 1/2-18. Timothy seed steady at \$2.50-2.85. Corn meal steady at \$2.75. Bran steady to quiet; middling \$1.00-1.05. Hops very dull; No. 1 \$8.00-10.00; No. 2 \$6.00-8.00. Whiskey steady at \$1.00-1.05. Sugar 10c. Coffee 15c. Beans 15c. Hemp turn to York lower; jobbing \$1.40. Lard weak; prime steam \$7.25, clear \$7.50; lard; hams \$8.25-8.50. Bacon \$11.00; short clear \$9.02 1/2.

**St. Paul.**

St. Paul, Oct. 10.—Wheat—Duluth, Oct. 10.—Wheat—To arrive and on hand \$1.10 1/2; No. 1 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 2 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 3 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 4 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 5 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 6 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 7 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 8 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 9 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 10 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 11 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 12 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 13 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 14 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 15 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 16 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 17 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 18 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 19 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 20 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 21 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 22 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 23 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 24 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 25 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 26 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 27 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 28 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 29 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 30 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 31 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 32 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 33 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 34 Northern \$1.00 1/2; 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New Orleans, Oct. 10.—Hog products quiet. Pork—Standard mess \$13.50. Lard—Refined tierce 55c; pure lard 58c. Boxed Meats—Dry salted shoulders 84c; sides 84c. Bacon—Clear sides 81c. Hams—Chico, curcas, cured 133c.

and the other arbitrators. During the latter part of the season, the market was again decidedly firm as a result of action concerted by shorts. A report from Minneapolis stating that a good sized lot of flour had been sold for export had an immediately strengthening influence on wheat prices. An announcement that the Government had raised crop acreage about the time, placing the total at 32,000,000 bushels, compared with 73,000,000

**Kansas City.**  
Kansas City, Oct. 10.—Wheat steady to lower; December 99½c; May 1.01½c; cash: No. 2 hard 1.01½c; No. 3 98c; No. 4 85½c; No. 5 82½c; No. 6 80c; No. 7 78c; No. 8 76c; No. 9 74c; No. 10 72c; No. 11 70c; No. 12 68c; No. 13 66c; No. 14 64c; No. 15 62c; No. 16 60c; No. 17 58c; No. 18 56c; No. 19 54c; No. 20 52c; No. 21 50c; No. 22 48c; No. 23 46c; No. 24 44c; No. 25 42c; No. 26 40c; No. 27 38c; No. 28 36c; No. 29 34c; No. 30 32c; No. 31 30c; No. 32 28c; No. 33 26c; No. 34 24c; No. 35 22c; No. 36 20c; No. 37 18c; No. 38 16c; No. 39 14c; No. 40 12c; No. 41 10c; No. 42 8c; No. 43 6c; No. 44 4c; No. 45 2c; No. 46 0c; No. 47 0c; No. 48 0c; No. 49 0c; No. 50 0c; No. 51 0c; No. 52 0c; No. 53 0c; No. 54 0c; No. 55 0c; No. 56 0c; No. 57 0c; No. 58 0c; No. 59 0c; No. 60 0c; No. 61 0c; No. 62 0c; No. 63 0c; No. 64 0c; No. 65 0c; No. 66 0c; No. 67 0c; No. 68 0c; No. 69 0c; No. 70 0c; No. 71 0c; No. 72 0c; No. 73 0c; No. 74 0c; No. 75 0c; No. 76 0c; No. 77 0c; No. 78 0c; No. 79 0c; No. 80 0c; No. 81 0c; No. 82 0c; No. 83 0c; No. 84 0c; No. 85 0c; No. 86 0c; No. 87 0c; No. 88 0c; No. 89 0c; No. 90 0c; No. 91 0c; No. 92 0c; No. 93 0c; No. 94 0c; No. 95 0c; No. 96 0c; No. 97 0c; No. 98 0c; No. 99 0c; No. 100 0c; No. 101 0c; No. 102 0c; No. 103 0c; No. 104 0c; No. 105 0c; No. 106 0c; No. 107 0c; No. 108 0c; No. 109 0c; No. 110 0c; No. 111 0c; No. 112 0c; No. 113 0c; No. 114 0c; No. 115 0c; No. 116 0c; No. 117 0c; No. 118 0c; No. 119 0c; No. 120 0c; No. 121 0c; No. 122 0c; No. 123 0c; No. 124 0c; No. 125 0c; No. 126 0c; No. 127 0c; No. 128 0c; No. 129 0c; No. 130 0c; No. 131 0c; No. 132 0c; No. 133 0c; No. 134 0c; No. 135 0c; No. 136 0c; No. 137 0c; No. 138 0c; No. 139 0c; No. 140 0c; No. 141 0c; No. 142 0c; No. 143 0c; No. 144 0c; No. 145 0c; No. 146 0c; No. 147 0c; No. 148 0c; No. 149 0c; No. 150 0c; No. 151 0c; No. 152 0c; No. 153 0c; No. 154 0c; No. 155 0c; No. 156 0c; No. 157 0c; No. 158 0c; No. 159 0c; No. 160 0c; No. 161 0c; No. 162 0c; No. 163 0c; No. 164 0c; No. 165 0c; No. 166 0c; No. 167 0c; No. 168 0c; No. 169 0c; No. 170 0c; No. 171 0c; No. 172 0c; No. 173 0c; No. 174 0c; No. 175 0c; No. 176 0c; No. 177 0c; No. 178 0c; No. 179 0c; No. 180 0c; No. 181 0c; No. 182 0c; No. 183 0c; No. 184 0c; No. 185 0c; No. 186 0c; No. 187 0c; No. 188 0c; No. 189 0c; No. 190 0c; No. 191 0c; No. 192 0c; No. 193 0c; No. 194 0c; No. 195 0c; No. 196 0c; No. 197 0c; No. 198 0c; No. 199 0c; No. 200 0c; No. 201 0c; No. 202 0c; No. 203 0c; No. 204 0c; No. 205 0c; No. 206 0c; No. 207 0c; No. 208 0c; No. 209 0c; No. 210 0c; No. 211 0c; No. 212 0c; No. 213 0c; No. 214 0c; No. 215 0c; No. 216 0c; No. 217 0c; No. 218 0c; No. 219 0c; No. 220 0c; No. 221 0c; No. 222 0c; No. 223 0c; No. 224 0c; No. 225 0c; No. 226 0c; No. 227 0c; No. 228 0c; No. 229 0c; No. 230 0c; No. 231 0c; No. 232 0c; No. 233 0c; No. 234 0c; No. 235 0c; No. 236 0c; No. 237 0c; No. 238 0c; No. 239 0c; No. 240 0c; No. 241 0c; No. 242 0c; No. 243 0c; No. 244 0c; No. 245 0c; No. 246 0c; No. 247 0c; No. 248 0c; No. 249 0c; No. 250 0c; No. 251 0c; No. 252 0c; No. 253 0c; No. 254 0c; No. 255 0c; No. 256 0c; No. 257 0c; No. 258 0c; No. 259 0c; No. 260 0c; No. 261 0c; No. 262 0c; No. 263 0c; No. 264 0c; No. 265 0c; No. 266 0c; No. 267 0c; No. 268 0c; No. 269 0c; No. 270 0c; No. 271 0c; No. 272 0c; No. 273 0c; No. 274 0c; No. 275 0c; No. 276 0c; No. 277 0c; No. 278 0c; No. 279 0c; No. 280 0c; No. 281 0c; No. 282 0c; No. 283 0c; No. 284 0c; No. 285 0c; No. 286 0c; No. 287 0c; No. 288 0c; No. 289 0c; No. 290 0c; No. 291 0c; No. 292 0c; No. 293 0c; No. 294 0c; No. 295 0c; No. 296 0c; No. 297 0c; No. 298 0c; No. 299 0c; No. 300 0c; No. 301 0c; No. 302 0c; No. 303 0c; No. 304 0c; No. 305 0c; No. 306 0c; No. 307 0c; No. 308 0c; No. 309 0c; No. 310 0c; No. 311 0c; No. 312 0c; No. 313 0c; No. 314 0c; No. 315 0c; No. 316 0c; No. 317 0c; No. 318 0c; No. 319 0c; No. 320 0c; No. 321 0c; No. 322 0c; No. 323 0c; No. 324 0c; No. 325 0c; No. 326 0c; No. 327 0c; No. 328 0c; No. 329 0c; No. 330 0c; No. 331 0c; No. 332 0c; No. 333 0c; No. 334 0c; No. 335 0c; No. 336 0c; No. 337 0c; No. 338 0c; No. 339 0c; No. 340 0c; No. 341 0c; No. 342 0c; No. 343 0c; No. 344 0c; No. 345 0c; No. 346 0c; No. 347 0c; No. 348 0c; No. 349 0c; No. 350 0c; No. 351 0c; No. 352 0c; No. 353 0c; No. 354 0c; No. 355 0c; No. 356 0c; No. 357 0c; No. 358 0c; No. 359 0c; No. 360 0c; No. 361 0c; No. 362 0c; No. 363 0c; No. 364 0c; No. 365 0c; No. 366 0c; No. 367 0c; No. 368 0c; No. 369 0c; No. 370 0c; No. 371 0c; No. 372 0c; No. 373 0c; No. 374 0c; No. 375 0c; No. 376 0c; No. 377 0c; No. 378 0c; No. 379 0c; No. 380 0c; No. 381 0c; No. 382 0c; No. 383 0c; No. 384 0c; No. 385 0c; No. 386 0c; No. 387 0c; No. 388 0c; No. 389 0c; No. 390 0c; No. 391 0c; No. 392 0c; No. 393 0c; No. 394 0c; No. 395 0c; No. 396 0c; No. 397 0c; No. 398 0c; No. 399 0c; No. 400 0c; No. 401 0c; No. 402 0c; No. 403 0c; No. 404 0c; No. 405 0c; No. 406 0c; No. 407 0c; No. 408 0c; No. 409 0c; No. 410 0c; No. 411 0c; No. 412 0c; No.

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